PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

Dress Goods in 6-4 and 8-4.

The Celebrated Triumph

Cheapest Place in the City.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 and 12½ c.

For Pure Liquors

A Sure and Beautiful

At Sacker's.

Fine Cassia

Extraordinary Bargains

The New Jackson

Lancaster

Havana Tobacco.

Day Goods at Wholesale.

The Celebrated Cook Stove

Go To Decker's

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Up to date [illegible] seven millions of gallons of petroleum [illegible] for Europe from Philadelphia since the first of the year.

A Fort Jervis dispatch mentions the death Sunday evening of A. T. Gibson, one of the victims of the recent disaster. He belonged to New York, and was en route from Cincinnati.

Four burglars were discovered in the Fairhaven National Bank on Saturday evening, who escaped from the officers on the approach of the latter. Nothing in the bank was disturbed and no arrests are the results.

The United States [illegible] cases. The Government troops [illegible] Indians in Sinaloa, had [illegible] time. The next General Santini has five thousand men. It is reported that a combination has been formed between the Governors of Sonora and Chihuahua to overthrow Juarez. General Corona has [illegible] to act in accordance with instructions and powers [illegible] the Supreme Government of the Republic. [illegible] Northern States, but it is the policy of the Government not to [illegible] which [illegible] the Constitution. [illegible] Mexico under the Constitution or not, [illegible] Foreign Governments [illegible] Foreign Powers.

Miss Isabel Hart, aged seventy-eighty was fatally burned in Newport, R. I., on Sunday evening, while trying to extinguish a fire. She had been [illegible] and [illegible] fire.

The Erie Railroad [illegible] Saturday, as it came from the Scranton, ground into Assembly yesterday.

The Cotton fleet in Boston harbor [illegible].

Professor Lawrence, a chemist [illegible] in the employ of Mr. Bowden, N. Y., was [illegible] on Saturday night. He was engaged in [illegible] his usual evening occupation. There is no clue as yet to the murderer.

The Rooney Journal, a daily started in Sandusky, Ohio, the first week of January last, suspended publication on Saturday last, and the editor is [illegible] to gain admission into the Workers Paradise [illegible].

Mysterious advices by steamer state that General Corona has arrested at Guaymas and succeeded command of the military forces acting against Martinez. He had caused a proclamation calling on the people to [illegible] the Government, and to [illegible] and protecting the legally constituted authorities.

The New York Assembly has passed the bill requiring railways to receive freight [illegible] to their connections, and [illegible] to [illegible].

In the case of Joseph Blumgarten, charged with the embezzlement of $2,000 while acting as assistant teller in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, [illegible] the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and [illegible] will be sent to the New York Tombs.

In the New York Supreme Court, yesterday, [illegible] motion, made before Judge Barnard, that Gen. Sickles be required to appear in the Court of Oyer and Terminer [illegible] Daniel Sickles, for [illegible] Richardson and Thompson [illegible] Sickles, Barnard [illegible] to appear [illegible] Sickles, Barnard [illegible] to appear [illegible] Sickles, Barnard [illegible] to appear

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868.

The Commercial, is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As many of the ultimate planks on the market reports of the Commercial, *we will state that they are regularly issued by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly repeat them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind, that is not a subscriber to the* Commercial, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.*

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our Illinois correspondence will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

On our third page this morning will be found a communication from an Indiana county Republican, relative to the assault of Gen. Banning on Ex-Governor Cumins.

Reports from New Orleans state positively that the Constitution has been ratified and the Republican Gubernatorial, Congressional and Legislative tickets elected. This result has been achieved in the face of gross frauds, violence and outrage, the machinery of the election being in the hands of rebels. It is barely possible that the elected candidates will be counted out by the Havocon Boards of Registry and Commissioners, but the majority is probably too great to render the attempt practicable. A few days will put the question at rest.

The Virginia Convention have so overhauled the new Constitution that its rejection by the people is confidently predicted. Gen. Schofield told the Convention plainly as the result of a year's experience, that the instrument would not work, and many Radicals, it is said, will not support it. Considering the material of which the Convention was composed, perhaps any other result was not to be expected. Alabama is still out in the cold as the penalty of similar folly; and as the extreme features of her constitution must be modified before she can come in, so must likely will it be with Virginia, and in both instances reconstruction will be delayed through the folly of those who should have been the last to inflict injury by imposing delay.

Mr. Wade considers the conviction of the President certain, as the "logical result of his impeachment," chiefly, however, because such a verdict, as he says, "was finally decided upon as a political necessity, and to be voted upon as a party question." If Mr. Wade has read the daily proceedings of the Court, he must know that they disprove the charge that the guilt or innocence of the President is to be voted upon as a "party question." Nearly every phase of the case has been presented to the Senate and voted upon solely with reference to its merits, and whatever "necessity" there is, has arisen not from considerations of a party character, but from the needs of the country. It would have been just as much in accordance with the truth to charge that a Republican Congress and a Republican constituency were fighting the rebellion down on the grounds of party necessity, as to charge now that the removal of the President has been determined on for that reason. Mr. Wade's lugubriousness now regarding impeachment has a striking resemblance to the strain which he indulged in when in the prosecution of the war slavery was solemnly threatened. But slavery went by the board, and it is to be presumed Mr. Wade even perceives his mistake in ever attempting to save it.

The *Post* thinks it "unfair" to draw from the fact that the *La Crosse Democrat* is the widest circulated and most prosperous Democratic paper in the country, the conclusion that the principles of the paper are extensively influenced by the Democratic party. We shall continue to differ from our contemporary, because the conclusion is perfectly fair and the only logical one. The *Democrat*, as a party organ, appeals to the party, and the party responded by giving the paper an encouraging support—far greater than it gives to such papers as the New York *World*, Boston *Post*, and the Philadelphia *Age*, which we presume our neighbor will not deny are papers of regular standing in the party. It follows that their principles do not suit the party as well as the principles of the *La Crosse Democrat*. In Pittsburgh it is fair to say twice as many copies of the *Democrat* are circulated as any other out of town paper. If our explanation of this is not the true one, will our neighbor supply it? Meanwhile we quote from the *Democrat* of last week the following as another specimen of what finds the readiest market in the party:

> "We can blame no man for any fault that God sees fit to confine under Wilkes Booth or that Lord Ellenborough, in practical mockery, to attach to another man, and thereby the people of another State, and finally to the whole country, in the person of a tragedy-God to pair. He struck the direct blow; contrived to entangle the innocent with the guilty in the meshes of sin, and God, in the exercise of his own prerogative, has punished and rewarded, and progressed, long enough under the rule of any despot."

A PATTERN to convict the President will work the ruin of the Republican party, say certain papers. The conclusion is as illogical as it is hasty. Were impeachment purely a party measure, failure to convict would be a party defeat. But it is difficult to perceive why defeat, even in such a case, would involve the ruin of the party. It would simply prove that the Republicans gave the President a fair trial, were rightly just in weighing the testimony and refused to entertain the idea of party advantage in making up their verdict. It happens now, as it did when, during the war, the party leaders who espouse the cause of the President, were affording the rebels all aid comfort, the necessities of the Republicans are the necessities of the country. The party and the country are so linked together that the defeat of the one is felt by the other. In this sense only is impeachment a party measure, and in this sense would a failure to convict be a party defeat—a defeat, however, which would by no means involve the destruction of the Republican party. There would be disappointment, perhaps a momentary shock, but Republican principles and the party organization would remain as before. It is mischievous as well as illogical to take any other view of the matter. We see no reason to suppose that the President will not be convicted; nevertheless, his acquittal is possible; but whatever the result, we feel like rebuking what is a totally erroneous assumption in any view of the case.

BRIDGING NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

We have already alluded to the necessity of adopting some uniform regulation in regard to bridging our navigable streams, and the subject is exciting marked interest among that large class who are directly and indirectly interested in the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and other western waters. The steamboat trade is essential to the growth and prosperity of all the cities and towns bordering on our principal rivers, and a united and determined effort should be made to secure from Congress such legislation as will protect and foster it, or at least such regulations as shall save it from further damage consequent upon the reckless and unnecessary obstruction of the channels with bridge piers and superstructures. A uniform system of bridge building should have been adopted and enacted into a law long ago. But although it may be difficult to repair the damage already entailed by this neglect, no time should be lost in guarding against any further unnecessary obstruction to the navigation. It is not claimed that the bridging of the Ohio and Mississippi cannot be effected without injury to navigation. On the other hand, engineering skill has demonstrated that spans can be constructed of such length and height as not to interfere in any way with the movement of the largest vessels, at the highest stages of water. It is only a question of cost—and cost should be a secondary consideration in a matter affecting the interests of hundreds of thousands of people. Bridges are necessary; but how bridges, with piers every hundred feet, are a positive injury to navigable streams, not to say a great public nuisance. An indispensable part of any system would be a regulation limiting the length of span to five hundred feet, and of such height as to admit the passage of the largest steamers. We all know how the steamboat interests of Pittsburgh have suffered in this regard, and what is true of us has its counterpart elsewhere along our rivers. It is time for the communities interested to wake up on this subject, in view of the several bridge projects now in progress, and demand that protection from Congress which is due to our river commerce.

THE PROSPECTIVE GOLD PREMIUM.

Among the most important questions now before the country, is the premium on gold, as likely to be affected by our foreign relations, our financial legislation, impeachment, the Presidential canvass, and other exciting causes. Several months ago the question presented a much graver aspect than now, and in the light of recent events we have much to strengthen us in the belief that the tendency of the gold premium will be steadily downward. The threatening aspect of European affairs, the agitation in Congress in regard to legislation affecting the currency, the impeachment of the President, the unsettled condition of Southern society, and other causes, were calculated, a few months since, to beget alarm as to the future state of the gold market; but subsequent events have very materially changed the situation. European politics have become more settled, and there are no immediate apprehensions of a war. Our exports are now largely in excess of our imports, and, after years of ruinous over-trading, we have come to that point where we can calculate upon a safe and permanent adjustment of our imports to our exports. Our production of gold is largely in excess of our average export of specie, and therefore no reduction in the stock of gold need be apprehended. These are important considerations in estimating the prospective premium on gold. As to our domestic affairs, they exhibit nothing to excite alarm; but, on the contrary, agitation has gradually settled down, and public confidence is being steadily restored. Extreme legislation on financial questions is no longer apprehended, and there is but little danger that the Democratic party will be able to carry any measure which will in any way affect the public credit. Acts of impeachment, regarding it as a foregone conclusion, we cannot perceive how by any possibility it will enhance the price of gold. If there ever was a time when the removal of the President might have had that effect, that time has passed. With a new administration, a speedy and permanent reconstruction of the Southern States, and a proper enforcement of the revenue laws, public confidence will be restored throughout the entire country; and, just as the faith of the people in the stability of the government increases, will the premium on gold diminish. The prospect, on the whole, is a very encouraging one, and we can see no good reason why any one should hold gold for higher prices.

Railroad Accidents and their Causes.

The principal causes of railway accidents in the United States would seem to be defective machinery and bad management. The late terrible disaster on the Erie railway is attributable to a broken rail, and singularly enough the general manager of that company furnishes evidence against the management of their line. The manager in his report to the company gives the remarkable statement that at least *one thousand* iron rails were broken on that line in the month of January last, and that February would show a still worse result. Just think of it, one thirty rails a day broken on one line, and each broken rail liable to have thrown a train from the track and caused sacrifice of life. An American engineer, writing on the subject of rails, says that on the Hudson River Railway, a heavily worked line of one hundred and forty-four miles, one hundred and thirteen rails were found to have been broken in a single day during a period of sudden and extreme cold. It will be observed that the most appalling destruction of the past year have been caused by broken rails. Shrewd managers of railways on many lines are now essaying steel rails for iron. Particularly is this the case on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, whose general manager strongly recommended that only steel should be used for renewals upon that line. On the Pennsylvania Railroad steel rails are now taking the place of the worn out iron, experience having demonstrated that steel is not only the safest but the cheapest, all things considered.

In view of the above statements concerning broken rails, it may well excite wonder that so few accidents have resulted. But there is as much danger from inaccuracy fastened as from frosted rails. The substitution of steel, while necessarily guarding against accidents during cold weather, will not prevent disaster unless the ends of the rails are securely fastened, and to this subject railway managers should give earnest attention. The ordinary spike in use to fasten rails, if the ties be not true, are liable to start, and the rail will spring, and thus an accident is unavoidable. Could not bogeys now be substituted for spikes? They would be more costly, but would they not be cheaper in the end? Any invention to prevent the starting of rails would prove of great benefit in lessening the liabilities to railway accidents.

Prospect of Impeachment.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: "The famous seven doubtful Senators who, by uniting with the Democrats, are to block the game of the impeachers, are supposed to be embraced in that knot of Republicans who have been voting in accordance with the rulings of the Chief Justice. Senator Anthony heads the list, and the other six are supposed to be, after a careful examination of the votes, Senators Fowler, Grimes, Norton, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle. A few others are looked upon as equally doubtful Republicans, but the general tenor of the votes each of the seven are mentioned above, along with the Conservative tendencies they have hitherto exhibited in the transaction of legislative business, point them out more prominently as the seven men who will not break the party discipline which bids them vote a certain way or suffer immolation at the hands of their indignant constituents." The correspondent says the manner in which the defense closed the case is thought to be a mistake and prejudicial to the case. Conviction is evidently expected to follow, though the writer says it is rumored that "though the Senate find the President guilty, they will not inflict the full penalty of removal and disqualification."

Federal men have been arrested in Chicago on the charge of perjury, in getting naturalization papers, without having been in the country the requisite time. It appears by the evidence, that the Clerk of the Recorder's Court, who is a candidate for re-election, has been issuing naturalization papers in immense numbers, and that the work has been done in a very loose and dishonest manner, no oaths being required, or questions asked. The city election takes place to-morrow. Senator Wilson's naturalization tactics have been played extensively, and may will.

An ordinary German dwelling house is described by Bayard Taylor to be a frame set up, after which the spaces between the timbers are filled with twigs cut the proper length and interwoven like basket-work. Raw stuff clay is then plastered over them, formed into all the interstices, and fresh coatings are applied as it cracks in drying. When this is polished with a trowel it forms a warm, solid wall, which will stand fifty or a hundred years. For roofing, large tiles are extensively used. The roof is always made with a steep pitch as it should be in a northern climate.

Governor Fenton has signed the bill which has passed both Houses, thus incorporating the "Central Underground Railroad," better known as the "Brown Tunnel road," in New York. This tunnel road is to run from the City Hall Park, through City Hall place, and by the route of Nassau and Bleecker streets, Lafayette place, Fourth avenue, to Madison square, and then under Madison avenue to Forty-second street, and continuing to the Harlem River. Responsible persons named as incorporators agree to forfeit $500,000 to the city in case the road is not completed so far as Forty-second street within two years.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Steel Continued—Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Works.

The stranger approaching Pittsburgh in broad daylight from the west, cannot fail to notice, if he be at all observant, a dense cloud of smoke issuing from innumerable chimneys upon the southern side of the Ohio, immediately below the lower part of the city. If the approach be made at night, in lieu of the clouds of smoke his attention will be attracted to the lurid flashes of light which, shooting out from the furnaces of the great glass, iron and steel works which line the left bank of the Monongahela, and extend down upon the bank of the Ohio, pierce the darkness like a flash of summer lightning. Thousands, yes, hundred of thousands who journey through Pittsburgh from the east to the west, and back again, know as little of the mechanical appliances or the wonderful processes repeated daily in these works as the wheels which bear them on their swift passage. Occasionally, however, curiosity or a desire to learn something of the nature and extent of the workshop which have made Pittsburgh the Birmingham of America, induces the transient visitor to devote a few days to the examination of the inventions of the city, in which case he never fails to be impressed with the conviction that, were he to expend months instead of days, he would scarcely obtain so much as a glimpse of the wonders of the manufacturing world.

Recently a friend of ours who resides in the West who was anxious to witness the process of manufacturing saw plates, (a trade in which he is largely interested,) requested us to accompany him through "some of the large establishments" as he expressed it, a request which, inasmuch as we are never better pleased than when engaged in exhibiting Pittsburgh manufactures, we instantly complied with. Our first visit was paid to the Sheffield Steel Works, (located below Pittsburgh on the left bank of the Ohio,) where our friend had an opportunity to get a glimpse at

THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON, RUSSIA OR CONVERTED STEEL AND CAST STEEL.

Upon entering the department devoted to the manufacture of the iron, we counted six puddling and six knobbling furnaces. The beds or bottoms of these furnaces, which are composed of fire brick, are about two and a half from the ground, affording the workmen every convenience to work the iron. In the first mentioned coal is used for fuel, while the latter are heated with charcoal. It is from the tall chimneys, or "stacks," of these and similar furnaces belonging to from seven to eight hundred establishments of various kinds in the city that the great clouds of smoke roll which envelopes the entire city in day time; from them also the glare of light is shot out across the water which excites the curiosity of the traveler who is detained by business or pleasure in the city over night. Pig metal, broken into pieces convenient for handling, is placed in these furnaces, a strong fire made, and a steady blast produced by two vertical blast cylinders, thirty-six inches in diameter, with five feet stroke, introduced. The intense heat obtained in this manner melts the metal in about forty-five minutes. The liquid metal is then stirred vigorously with the puddles, the dross and impurities in the meantime are carried off by an ingenious contrivance, and the metal gradually becomes tough under the kneading process, until, finally, the workmen shapes it into a large lump or ball, which is placed upon an iron carriage and conveyed to the squeezer. The latter acts upon the ball of molten metal in such a manner as to remove the last particle of dross while compressing it into an irregular square form, when it is taken to the anvil. A single pondrous steam hammer constructed on what is termed the Condie principle, the ram of which weighs four tons, hammers all the iron manufactured in this department. This hammer, we may add, is in the form of an immense cylinder, which acts as a ram with a stroke of four and a half feet. The anvil block and castings in the foundation weigh upwards of thirty tons, exclusive of fifteen brick, and a large amount of oak timber. We will not attempt to describe the action of this hammer, further than to state that its blow, when permitted by accident to strike the anvil, sounds like a sharp peal of thunder. A very few blows from it shapes the irregular lump of iron into a square piece, which is reheated and hammered under a large steam hammer constructed on the Morrison principle. The ram of the latter is ten inches in diameter, weighs three and half tons, and is made of wrought iron. The anvil block weighs sixteen tons. Owing to the peculiar construction of this hammer (termed a double acting hammer,) a blow is struck the weight of which would seem incredible to the uninitiated and yet at the same time its action is so perfect and easily regulated that the skilled workmen handle it with ease. The bars, or blooms subjected to the action of these hammers are converted through and through again with equal facility, rendering the metal uniform in its density.

The iron hammered here, if intended for Bessemer steel, is next rolled into slabs or bars—heated into proper lengths, and taken to the converting furnaces, where it is converted into blister steel, (a process requiring two weeks,) when it is taken to the shear train, and there rolled into slabs of German steel of any required thickness or length. If intended for cast steel after being twice hammered, it is rolled into bars two and a half inches broad, converted into blister steel, broken up in small fragments, carefully selected as to temper, placed in crucibles, and cast into ingots. [We described in a former article the process of rolling and hammering the cast steel ingots into the proper form for the market.]

THE CONVERTING FURNACES.

Our next visit was made to the converting department, where we counted seven large, double converting furnaces. Each of these furnaces contain two "pots," sixteen feet long and three feet deep, covered with a semi-circular arch. A large central stack, from forty to fifty feet in height, built around the furnaces, carries the smoke from them while giving them additional weight. The bars or slabs of iron are arranged in "pots" in layers, between which ground charcoal is placed; a layer of loamy earth from five to six inches in depth is then placed over the top to prevent the admission of air in the "pots" during the process of carbonization. The ends of the arches are next built in with fire-brick, when fire is introduced and kept up without intermission until the proper conversion is obtained. This process, we need scarcely add, besides great care, requires long and varied experience to enable the manager to produce the various tempers required by consumers.

When the converting furnaces are opened, and the bars taken from them, they present a blistered appearance, hence the origin of the term "blister-steel." The above, we may add, is a naked outline of the process of making blister-steel, from which cast-steel is generally made throughout England and the United States. In passing through the melting pot (where the blister-steel is made into cast-steel,) we counted thirty furnaces, or melting holes, each of which holds two crucibles. Twenty additional melting furnaces are also in process of erection.

HOW SPRINGS AND AXLES ARE MADE.

Leaving the roar of the mills, and the heat of the furnaces, we entered the spring and axle manufactory. This department occupies a large, square building two stories high, one hundred feet deep by eighty in width.

The manufacture of a pair of springs requires a great many manipulations which we despair of describing. The general reader, however, may obtain some idea of the mechanical appliances from the following outline: When the cast steel bars are rolled to the required thickness, they are sheared into plates of a uniform length —the headmaker then selects the head-plates, and welds the "clips" on the ends of the plates to form the head, which is done under a drop hammer adapted to the purpose. The head-plates are next placed in a very ingenious machine which forms the head, shears and punches it for the head-bolt. The rail tender takes the balance of the plates and draws the taper in them between eccentric rolls, when the plates are ready for the slotter, puncher, nibbler and shearer. The last passes them over to the tiler, who shapes and tempers them, when they are subjected to the testing machines, under which should they prove defective in temper, they will either let down or break. The testing machine consists of a steam cylinder twelve inches in diameter, the piston of which acts as a ram. The plates are next handed to the grinder, passed underneath and turned over to the finisher, who bolts them together, when they are ready for the market.

Oil tempered cast steel carriage and railway springs, we observed, make a very large item in the spring shop. The latter are tested under a hydraulic machine with a gauge attached which indicates the number of pounds pressure sustained by the spring.

The axle department next attracted our attention. When brought into the factory the axle has already received its outline from the hammer. The rough bar has been hammered round at the end: this is placed in an ordinary lathe, where it is turned and prepared for the collar or box. The latter is reamed out by a reaming machine, fitted upon the axle, taken to the lathe and the inside collet turned which holds the oil. The axle must while it is handed over to a workman whose business it is to cut the thread for the nut. The latter, which are of a uniform size, are next screwed on, and the axle is complete. The capacity of the manufactory described is one hundred pairs of springs and one hundred sets of axles per day.

THE MOTIVE POWER, MACHINERY, FUEL, ETC.

The iron and steel mills contain the following machinery: One 18 inch muck train (for rolling,) one 20 inch sheet train; two 16 inch bar trains; one 10 inch train; five steam and four helve hammers, besides a large number of all sizes and descriptions of shears. The spring and axle department also contains an extensive amount and variety of machinery. The motive power for the Sheffield Works is supplied by five steam engines, the largest cylinder being twenty-eight inches in diameter, with six foot stroke; four 44 inch boilers 26 feet long, and three 42 inch boilers 30 feet long, supplying the steam. Eighteen hundred bushels of coal, eight hundred and fifty of coke, and three hundred of charcoal are consumed daily in the establishment. The first is brought directly from the mine to the mill by an overhead railway, and delivered at each furnace without any handling. The Sheffield works employ two hundred and fifty hands, many of whom live in houses belonging to the firm, and adjoining the mill. Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., are now erecting twenty-eight additional three-story brick dwellings for their workmen. The works, we may add, run night and day. Their capacity is fifteen tons per day.

LAUTH'S PATENT ROLLS.

While passing through the rolling mill our attention was arrested by the peculiar appearance of the plates rolled under Lauth's Patent Rolls, the exclusive right of which belongs to this firm. The plates finished by these rolls present a smoothness and uniformity of gauge equal to the work turned out from under a planer, and handsomer in finish than the finest Russia sheet iron. Added to this, they possess a density unequalled by anything in the shape of rolled steel in the world. We were gratified to learn that the plates rolled under Lauth's patent are in great demand, especially by the saw manufacturers. As an evidence of the general appreciation of the steel rolled under Lauth's patent, we would state that the firm is now building the largest steel mill for steel rolling in this country. The largest chill rolls in the world will be in this train, which will be in operation in September. This mill is intended for rolling circular saws from four to six and a half feet in diameter, plate, slab and sheet steel.

*From a statement published in the Quarterly Trade Circular (published and edited by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.,) we learn that the exports of steel springs, by railroad and steamboat, were:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
To Canada	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
To Western markets	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Total	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented demand for the article it will be interesting. The same report shows that the exports of axles by railroad were:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
To Eastern markets	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
To Canada	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
To Western markets	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Total	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.

The total distribution of bar and sheet steel during the last three years to Eastern and Western markets, and Canada, was as follows, the figures representing the number of packages, two-thirds of which were shipped to Eastern markets:

	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
To Eastern markets	22,318	24,000	26,000
To Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000
To Western markets	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	24,318	26,000	28,000

Race Between Ocean Steamers.

Great excitement prevails in marine circles, both in this country and in England, in consequence of the running match, from New York to Queenstown, between the steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, representing the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and the Cuba, of the Cunard line, belonging to the British North American Royal Mail Steamship Company. On the British side of the water the Cuba is the favorite, but here the City of Paris is regarded as the fastest vessel. The steamers left on Saturday afternoon last, taking cargo and passengers as usual. Aside from the honor of the championship, an immense stake is said to be depending on the result, but the amount has not yet been made public. The outside betting will be very heavy.

A VARIETY of criticism has been poured upon Henry Ward Beecher in consequence of his recent advocacy of the claims of Washington College (Virginia), over which General Robert E. Lee presides. A lady who was ten years a member of Mr. Beecher's church, and has been a teacher of freedmen in the vicinity of Washington College, has published a very caustic letter signed by herself and fifteen prominent negroes. She relates her experience of General Lee's young gentlemen—bricklayers and stone cutters into the windows of her school room, horrible serenades under her windows at night, and the insulting manner in which they left cards at the informal receptions, public salutations as "General Yankee Hitch of a nigger minister," and threats to burn the school house and drive her out of the country, if she "set the freedmen." These facts, this lady avers, were perfectly known to Mr. Beecher, when he came here not to ask sympathy with the work of the Freedmen's Aid and help for the college under his charge.

The United and Cambridge boat race lost some of its charm for the populace by the odds which told against the latter, and day by day up to the contest the result of the practice on the Thames was described. The excitement in London is spoken of as intense, and on the momentous Saturday the banks of the Thames were lined with a myriad host which no living scavenger or public favorite could have brought together. The Cambridge crew were the favorites on such a day. The trial of strength, the exhausting spectacle of the rival crews rowing with the precision of machinery, but having the strength of human passion, and an exciting victory with every stroke and nerve, is to the metropolis of England a sight which it would not exchange for the loudest display of barbaric splendor.

The friends of Mr. Cullen in New Jersey expect to give him the State at Chicago for Vice President.

PERSONAL.

—The New York Commissioners—Dr. Bissell the Health Officer of Savannah, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Church to count the Episcopal. He was admonished by the Church for his errors, but went down notwithstanding, carrying with him the sum of his pastoral salary, which he had received in advance. The church took him, too, who now owes them the Presbyterian Church besides a Presbyterian in town cannot.

—Col. Isaac W. Hayne bids farewell to the people of South Carolina as their Attorney-General, which office he has held for nearly twenty years, and earnestly commends himself and the Attorney General's office to the good will and confidence of the people. South Carolina has "gone up." They are mistaken if they suppose a little fly-speck like Col. Hayne can make her fall.

—The following account of Mr. Spurgeon's domestic life we copy from the *New York Methodist*: "Mrs. Spurgeon is a lady of rare accomplishments, and her husband's success is largely due to her commonsensibility. Interesting when we learn that he finds in the object of his choice one who truly sympathizes with him in all his efforts, one who is willing to sacrifice her own ease, and even health, for the good of the cause. Mrs. Spurgeon has made great sacrifices to help on the work of the Lord. Their only children—twin sons—about eleven years of age, are at the present time studying in the Metropolitan Tabernacle College, and it is the earnest prayer, not only of their parents, but of thousands, that both may be the subjects of distinguishing grace that both may be endowed with talents suitable for the work of the ministry, and that they may be made as useful as their honored father. That Mr. Spurgeon is a man of prayer is manifest by the audience from the following: When Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon were in Paris, they had been invited to spend the two boys entered into conversation with each other as to how they should act with respect to the invitation. They finally came to the conclusion on the subject it was hardly arranged that one should go to the party and the other stay at home. That evening had come and the hour of prayer had arrived. Mr. Spurgeon was engaged in his closet, and, hearing that they had read and prayed rather loud, pleasantly called out to them, 'Boys, you are praying too loud.' 'We were praying to our heavenly Father,' was the reply, 'and we thought we had better pray loud that you might hear us.' Mr. Spurgeon said no more, but joined with them in their evening devotions and thanksgiving unto God."

—The queen is "Who shall succeed Dr. Lee to the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh is the all-absorbing question now attracting much attention in the intellectual world of Scotland just now. Dr. Lee was an able man, and sought out, in the selection of his successor, one especially to the chair in one which exercises great influence over the orthodoxy of the Scottish Church.

—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, of Louisville, Ky., has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Albany, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Magoon to Philadelphia. The salary is $5,000.

—Miss Edith Abell, an amateur singer of much note in Springfield, Mass., has joined the Richings Opera Troupe, and will soon make her debut as Arline in the Bohemian Girl.

—The eldest daughter of John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, was to have been married on the 20th inst., at Madrid, to a gentleman of wealth and high position, and her own and family connections.

—The clergyman who married the Archduke Henry to Miss Hofmann had no discretion in the matter. He was not even informed that any ceremony was to take place. He was simply told that the parties would call on him at a certain hour. On arriving he was ushered into a room where were gathered the wedding couple and a few friends, and was told to proceed. "Am I on trial?" "I demand at this moment, in the presence of these witnesses, that you declare whether the young lady here present be my wife." Mlle. Hofmann made a similar statement, and the ceremony was then solemnized in conformity with the canonical laws.

—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry street, Brooklyn, sailed for Europe last Saturday, in the steamer Helvetia, for the purpose of taking pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Hamilton's church, to which position he has recently been appointed.

Fleeting and Emsworth.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article appeared in your paper of this inst., from your esteemed correspondent "Emsworth Hamlet," and from its tenor (were it not for the clerical orders brought into requisition in the christening,) we would infer that it bore some relation to Hamlet in the play, and not to Emsworth.

To correct some impressions created by that article, we would state that the station known as "Fleeting" is not the same that was known as "Courtney." It is situated on the Courtney Farm. All the parties interested in the Courtney property, they choosing and taking it at a valuation placed by Emsworth as making improvements upon the property, and the Courtney heirs, David Dickson's heirs, and we presume Emsworth himself, all of whom, we presume, are considerably impressed with the idea of their own importance and being the parties to whom the public are indebted for the station, have got their impressions ready for christening, that they should be perpetuated in connection with the property. Hence, Fleeting and Emsworth. Fleeting is a station for the accommodation of residents and persons at a distance.

Emsworth is a village, and is now building up rapidly, having a number of buildings completed, and others in course of erection, and a company is organized to erect a number in advance of the completion of the railroad, including a hotel, which is to be called the Emsworth House, and which, we understand, will be a very fine building. Emsworth is about three miles from the city, and has a number of the most wealthy persons of this neighborhood as residents, and is the location of the commencement of the "Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad," which is to run from Emsworth to Beaver, and from Beaver to Wheeling, and will be completed in a very few months.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The Smyrna, Delaware, *Times*, of last week, says the coldsnap of the previous Sunday night, it is feared, has greatly injured the fruit crop. "The snow of Sunday night, and the severe cold of Monday morning, has worked destruction it is thought. It was worse on the trees than any night during the winter, from the fact that the buds, being swollen, were made wet by the snow and then frozen. Our fears are usually magnified on the peach question, but they are by no means groundless on this occasion."

The Sandusky, Ohio, *Register* says: Some fears are expressed in regard to the fruit, but any one taking the trouble to examine the fruit buds will now find them all right. However disagreeable these lake winds are, they keep the fruit buds back and render the fruit crop comparatively safe from the frosts in this part of the State. A large portion of the peach buds in this vicinity were killed in February last, and the probability is that we shall have a small crop this season. If the weather is favorable when the blossoms in some orchards on high lands there may be a fine crop. Peaches are not hurt by a smart frost, even in blossom, but a cold rain and a windy storm washes off the pollen and spoils the fruit. Sweet cherries are looking very well and bid fair for a fine crop. Apples and pears are all right. Strawberries, notwithstanding the last dry summer and fall, are looking remarkably well this spring. So are most varieties of raspberries. Blackberries are badly injured. Some tender varieties of grapes are injured considerably; the hardy varieties are all right, and if the season is favorably a good crop may be expected.

THE *Nouvelliste de Rouen* thus describes the Mitrailleuse, a new instrument of war, partly invented by the Emperor Napoleon: "Imagine a coffee mill half a yard in height, with an opening at the top half a yard in diameter. Into this the cartridges are shoveled, and by means of a wheel turned by a handle, the soldier who works the instrument lets a single cartouche fall into each of the eight barrels of the mitrailleuse. These barrels are about a yard in length. As the trigger falls on the caps it closes the barrels, the shots are fired, and the wheel in turning reopens the barrels, cococks the trigger and lets other cartouches assume the places of those discharged. This instrument worked by a single soldier discharges from fifty to fifty-five shots a minute, and is effective at one thousand seven hundred yards."

In anticipation of the forthcoming election in France, the clerical organs, the *Monde* and *Univers*, have notified to the French government the only terms on which it can rely on the support of the Church in the several departments. The clerical party are evidently determined not to vote themselves, and are anxious to convince the government that it cannot do without their support, and therefore must comply with their terms. The official candidates must be such as the church approves, or the clergy will withhold their support and influence. With a very high hand, a writer in the *Monde* says: "The government knows where we are to be found—let it come to us, and we can talk the matter over."

MINERAL WATERS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

SARATOGA STAR SPRING WATER,

KISSINGEN WATER,

VICHY WATER,

CONGRESS WATER, &c.,

For sale by the Bottle, Dozen or Gross.

Lubin's Extracts,
Low's Brown Windsor Soap,
Berry's Vienna Glycerine Soap,
(Contains 30 per cent. Glycerine,)
Sydney's Glycerine Soap,
(contains 40 per cent. Glycerine),
Brunswick's safe Soap,
Used in England for over 100 years.

GRANULAR

EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.

Granular Effervescing B. Carbonate Potash,
Granular Effervescing Vichy Water,
Granular Effervescing Citrate Magnesia,
Granular Effervescing Soluble Powders,
Granular Effervescing Ginger Beer.

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Blaud's Iron Pills,
Brown's Chlorodyne,
Brandy and Wine for Medicinal use,
Colman's Double Superfine Mustard.

BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

And many out-of-the-way articles heretofore difficult to find in our establishment, all of which we receive direct from the Manufacturers, and can afford to sell at prices greatly below what might be expected for such superior goods.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINSEED OIL.

150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
R. S. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

ARSENIC.

25 KEGS POWDER FOR SALE BY
R. S. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

BERNHARD STUEBNER,

DECORATIVE ARTIST
AND FRESCO PAINTER,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH.
THIRD FLOOR.

POTATOES.

200 BUSH. CHOICE POTATOES.

Also, large stock choice CANNED FRUITS, by the Can. Dozen or Case.

IRWIN'S GROCERY STORE,
96 LIBERTY STREET.

STRAY HORSE.

A LIGHT BAY HORSE
Will be taken up by the pound on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., if not claimed and paid for before that time. Said horse is about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the 23rd inst. to pay expenses.
MATTHEW J. GREENE.
April 20th, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRIES

TRUE TO NAME AND OF BEST QUALITY.

Also, CLARKE, NAOMI, &c.

J. KNOX,
137 Liberty street.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND.

Five Octaves, Walnut Case, but little used, and as good as new. For sale cheap.

C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

RHUBARB.

Also, VICTORIA.

LARGE ROOTS for sale at 137 Liberty street.

J. KNOX.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the corporators of the People's Passenger Railway Company, held on Friday, the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the Books of said Company shall be and remain open for the subscription of Stock at the office of JOSEPH'S. BRADLEY, on the 22d inst., at the Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

PEACH TREES.

A LARGE STOCK

ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD,

Of the best varieties, at LOWEST PRICES.

J. KNOX, 137 Liberty street.

HERVEY'S PATENT SKATING RINKS.

The great novelty. Journeymen's Co. in view of the immense demand for SKATING RINKS in this city and country, have purchased their rights for the building, and to an extent that they are now prepared to take contracts on the shortest notice to erect RINKS of any dimensions, and on the most favorable terms. These RINKS are built on the most approved principles, and with the latest and most perfect improvements for the making and preservation of ice, but are admirably adapted during the summer for PUBLIC MEETINGS, FAIRS, FESTIVALS, &c. Photographs will be sent on application, and plans and specifications, with estimated cost, can be obtained on short notice.

NOTICE.—The above firm are the only parties authorized to erect RINKS in the United States. I am prepared to sell the right to build and use in any town or city, or to the stockholders in any city.

Any parties building RINKS without such authority will be summarily prosecuted. Address all communications to H. A. HERVEY, Patentee,
23 River street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Tuy

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, and Coupons are attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasurer, on the first days of January and July. Years A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED, and the ACT OF ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZING THE LOAN MADE RECEIVABLE FOR TAXES, BY LAW.

The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

The Daily Commercial

GOVERNOR CURTIN AND HIS ENEMIES.

Gen. James S. Brisbin—His Character—His Past Record—His Foolish Letter to Gov. Letcher—His False Statements to Respect to State Convention—Thad. Stevens's Sentiments in Regard to Instructions from the People of Lancaster County—Major Wylie Refusing to Obey Instructions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 19, 1868.

I have noticed one or two articles in the Commercial within a short time in reference to a Gen. James S. Brisbin, and only a day or two ago I read a letter signed by "James S. Brisbin, Member Nat. Ex. Committee," published in the Greensburg *Herald*, prefaced with the editor's endorsement of the man Brisbin.

From the perusal of that letter I discovered that Gen. Brisbin is little Jim Brisbin, formerly of Centre county. I knew him like a book. I knew him in 1857 as a brazen-faced, impertinent heeler-in-ignitor, who threat himself upon the Democracy as a stump speaker for Gov. Packer. He was then only about eighteen years of age, without good ordinary common sense, full of conceit and impudence—a fellow who would commit any time to be stoned in order to get his name in the papers in short, a poor contemptible, insolence-spirit, without either intelligence or character. He had a tolerably good memory and could deliver what he heard others say about as well as ordinary school boys. I remember once he quartered himself upon some good natured people in the neighboring village of Lafayette in 1856 as a pretended lecturer upon education. He spunged his boarding at that place and borrowed some money from a gentlemen that loaning there, which I am told he never refunded. He is the same fool fellow, who wrote a letter to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, before the war, in which he proposed to raise an army in Centre county to lick all Virginia. This fellow it appears by pure "brass" elbowed his way into position in the army. He never earned his promotion by fighting, never; but by sheer impudence and through the aid of the individual who is now using him to accomplish his own private ends.

This letter of Gen. Brisbin—because we must give him his title as matter how last course by it—which I read in the Greensburg *Herald*, is dated "Lexington, Ky., March 30, 1868." Any man of ordinary intelligence, upon reading it, will discover that it was written at Lexington with Simon Cameron at the elbow of the writer. In one paragraph he says (in spelling of Gov. Curtin) "He once [illegible] to Washington, and after remaining for some days at Willards' Hotel with [illegible] companions," &c., showing plainly that he was not in Lexington when he penned that paragraph, but in Washington City.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am no especial friend to Gov. Curtin. In fact I found fault with his course in the Spring of 1866 in calling on to the aid of Andy Johnson after I thought he was hopelessly gone over to the rebels. However, Curtin was not the only sound Republican that was deceived to avoid "hope against hope" that the President might be induced to desist from speculating and cutting himself, and therefore held on until the eleventh hour to the cost last of Andy Johnson. Many genuine whole Republicans did the same during 1866, and the same. But there is no Republican in Pennsylvania, who values his character for truth or fair dealing, but must acknowledge that Andrew G. Curtin made an efficient and worthy Governor of Pennsylvania for six whole years, and that, too, at a time when it required ability and promptness to meet the emergencies that arose. He did during no ordinary period that Andrew G. Curtin served as Governor of Pennsylvania. And now I admit to those editors who publish the vile scribbling of such an upstart as Brisbin, that Governor Curtin, whether a good taste for them or not, has done many good taste for them or not, has done many good taste for them or not, has done many good things. Pray, what has Andrew G. Curtin done since 1860, when he was a candidate for re-election, that has rendered him "not a fit person to receive the confidence or suffrages of auditors?" Did not the editor of the *Herald*, as well as three of other Republican papers, urge the auditors in the field in 1860 to vote for the "ticket in front?" Record is a fact that they did, and can produce the file of their paper to show that my assertion is founded on fact. In the editor of the *Herald* reserved now to say that he whistled to heedless the soldiers in the field and induce them to vote for a man who was not worthy of their suffrages? Did he, as an editor, urge his readers to support a man who "was not a man of his word?" Did he advocate the election of a man who "is not honest?" Did he instruct his readers to vote for a man who "has no fixed political principles?" Did he ask and insist upon people to vote for "an active, for "a great moral and physical coward?" I think there is no editor in Pennsylvania who pretends to have either conscience or character, who would answer the above questions affirmatively and not by publishing and indorsing Mr. Brisbin's letter they do say in so many words that Governor Curtin is just such a man as the rebels and Copperheads said he was. And does not the editor before referred to indorse General Butler's character? He says, "No one in Pennsylvania [illegible] to speak of the character of Ex-Governor Curtin from a personal knowledge than General Brisbin."

One or two remarks about General Brisbin's utterances on the action of the late State Convention and we are done. He says "that many of the delegates regularly elected by the people, on arriving in the city to attend the Convention, was surprised to find their seats occupied by persons who had an influence of a character to sit in the Convention." This is in the matter one. There was some contest about one or two seats in Philadelphia, one in the Potter district, and one in Blair county. These were all the seats that were seriously fair contested seats in the whole State. In the Potter district the contest was between two individuals who were both for Grow first, and Curtin as their second choice. Both were admitted and allowed to cast one vote in Convention. The contest in Blair county was between the Hon. Samuel McCamant and John Dorthwiler, the former a Grow man and a Cameron man, and the latter a Curtin man. The Committee on Contested Seats decided that McCamant was entitled to the seat. As to the contest in the Philadelphia delegation, I am not posted, but my impression is that the Cameron delegates were admitted. At all events the above facts give the lie number two to the statement of Mr. Brisbin, that "under the manipulations of the Committee on contested Seats the men who were most unpopular to Curtin were elected." The third lie contained in the letter is the statement that those opposed to Curtin were in "the minority, made a minority by their own unfair dealing." The vote stood 108 for Curtin to 60 against him. There were only four seats contested. How any unfair dealing in regard to four seats could have prevented 48 from becoming a majority of 108 I cannot see. The only case of unfair, willful evasion of instructions I have any knowledge of in that Convention was the case of Major Wylie, of Lancaster county, who, notwithstanding a direct vote was taken on the question in that county at an election held for that purpose, which gave Curtin 1,000 majority of those who voted, voted with the anti-Curtin men for Mr. Wade. We hear much about the rights of the people from certain politicians. What have they to say about Major Wylie's course? That there are no say about Major Wylie's course? That there are no say about Major Wylie's course? That there are no

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Case of False Pretenses—Larceny of a Pair of Pants—Charging a Tow Boiler Bill—The Jail Cases for To-Day.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

District Court—Judge Williams.

United States District Court—Judge Grier.

Police Intelligence.

Alleged Riot on Saturday Night.

Alleged Larceny of Reel

Case of Accidental Shooting in Lawrenceville—A Young Man Seriously if not Fatally Injured.

Fullerman Knighty Handled

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Real Estate Sales.

Closing Exercises of the Western Theological Seminary.

Road Map Broken Open and Robbed

The Great Sale of Silverware, French Clocks, &c., at Masonic Hall Auction House.

American Watches.

A Good Chance to Make Money

New Pictures.

To Business Men.

A Dangerous Disorder.

Pain Paint

The Great American Home Preparation.

Cane Fishing Poles.

Let not Prejudice Usurp Your Reason.

DIED:

SNOWDON WORKS.

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR.

IRON VESSELS,

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.

Business is usually sluggish on Monday, and to-day was no exception to the rule. The weather itself was unpropitious for outdoor transactions. There was a drizzling rain and a murky atmosphere which operated to repress any enterprise of "pith or moment." Trade everywhere is proceedingly slow and limited. The "good time coming," so long promised and ardently desired, has not yet rolled round. Money is accumulating rapidly in the East—at least we are informed of the fact by telegrams —but the glad tidings have not yet reached the ears of the money men of Pittsburgh or small did their views of high rates for use use. Bank officers assure us that they are furnishing their customers with all the money they are asking for, but was bottle the needy borrower who is not one of their customers. This class of unfortunates have to go it blind and plunge into the sea of "rent per cent." with an utter disregard of all nice distinctions about the figures.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, April 18:

Apr. 13		
" 14		
" 15		
" 16		
" 17		
" 18		
Total		

Gold advanced to day ¼, opening at 138¼, and closing at 138⅜@⅛.

—Government securities have also advanced. There was a steady investment demand for them throughout the day. Higher prices are confidently expected.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	More.	Noon.	Closing.
6s, 1881			
5-20s, 1862			
5-20s, 1864			
5-20s, 1865, new			
5-20s, 1865, old			
5-20s, 1867			
5-20s, 1868			
10-40s			
Currency 6s			

—The railway shares are higher and the market buoyant. The remarkable steadiness with which the stock market has withstood the severest stringency in money experienced for years, is a strong evidence of the growing confidence in stock investments, and must tend to make railroad stocks hereafter more available as collaterals. The pressure has forced stocks out of the hands of weak holders into the possession of parties who have proved able to carry them through the most trying ordeal which at the same time, says much for the current estimate of their intrinsic value and bespeaks their future steadiness. The railroad interest is rapidly attaining a consolidated and conservative character, and the capital is storming an enterprising class of capitalists into the market, who are buying in anticipation that the public will ultimately want the stocks as investments at higher prices, and are not prepared to carry them during the interim for the sake of the dividends. The better class of stocks are thus in a process of transition from the "street," into the hands of permanent investors, the temporary holders being men of active means; and it would appear to be owing to the fact that the amount of stocks carried on margins is being in this way reduced, that the market has shown such steadiness through the late crisis. The principal advance to-day is in the Vandalia stocks. Hudson, New York Central, Fort Wayne, Northwestern, are on the ascendent. Erie is weak.

—The following table, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, will show the comparative range of prices for the past week:

	April 13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
Fort Wayne						
Cleveland & Pitts.						
" & Toledo						
New York Central						
Erie						
Harlem						
Northwestern						
" preferred						
Rock Island						

—The Atlantic Mail Company has gone into bankruptcy before Judge Blackford.

—The New York market is reported as greatly improved. Money once more has grown quite easy, with a greatly improved tone in business circles generally. The flow of currency from the interior towards this point is now steady. Banks report the receipts to-day as very large, so that on the whole it is believed that the panic is quite over. Call loans, in the first part of the day, were 7 per cent. currency, but later there were transactions at 5@6 cents. Gold is firm and quiet at 138⅜. Stocks are quiet and steady. The drizzling rain to day has effectually feel bad, and most people are indoing for economy.

—At a meeting of the Hartford (Connecticut) Board of Underwriters, held on the 16th inst., it was voted to repeal the tariff of rates for insuring dwelling houses and private stables connected with the same. This does not refer to any other class of risks; buildings occupied otherwise than dwellings pay the same rates as before.

—The cotton movements this week are reported as follows by the *Financial Chronicle*:

"The receipts at all the ports reach 46,152 bales, against 35,453 bales last week. The aggregate receipts since September 1, 1867, are 2,021,506 against 1,974,354 bales for the same period in 1866-7, showing an excess this season over last season of 205,519 bales.

"The receipts for the week have increased 18,699 bales this year over the same period of 1867, while the stocks on hand to-day at all the ports reach 44,402 bales, against 60,148 bales last week. The total foreign exports from the United States, since September 1, 1867, reach 1,000,429 bales, against 1,059,439 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports at present 268,655 bales, against 470,917 bales at the same time in 1867."

—We have missed from his desk for many weeks past, E. A. George, Esq., the popular and efficient Cashier of the Farmers' National Deposit Bank. He has been prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia. His friends will be glad to learn that he is recovering, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate restoration to the Presidency of the institution, James Marshall, the veteran financier, has been placed in Mr. George's stead as well as attending to the duties of his own office.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the Stock Commission business, at No. 80 Fourth street in Apollo Building. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, Municipal, State or Railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.

Trade to-day ruled rather dull, but this is usually the case on Monday. There was a settlement material the air. We notice an improvement in the receipts of nearly all kinds of produce. Since our last we have the following: Flour, 1,400 barrels; apples, 178 barrels; cheese, 80 boxes; corn, 500 sacks; wheat, 1,000 sacks; barley, 325 sacks; rye, 700 sacks; oats, 1,000 sacks; butter, 34 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices range from $4@7 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 50@55 ₱ gallon. Sales of 5 kegs reported at the latter figure.

BUTTER—Under increased receipts prices are tending downward. We quote choice roll at 45@50c. A chance lot of very extra may command a little more, and a fair article sold at 42@45c ₱ lb. Low grades sold at 35@38c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—In our report of this morning there was an error in regard to the price of eggs. It should have been 23c. To-day the market is firm at 22@23c ₱ dozen. The general sales were made at the former figure, but under a large demand prices are tending upward. Sales of 18 barrels were reported at 22c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—There is considerable demand for Mockeyes at $1 00@1 25, and prairieshens at $1 75 ₱ 100, from store.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote apples at 7@8c, and peaches at 12@13c ₱ lb. Sales reported of 10 barrels peaches at 12c, and 10 barrels at 12½c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green are in dull and nominal. We quote at 6@6½c ₱ lb. Sales reported of 10 barrels at 6½c ₱ lb.

HAY—There is very little demand, and small jobbing lots are selling at $20@22 ₱ ton.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $6@7 ₱ bbl., as to quality. There is a fair supply on the market.

HAY AND STRAW—There is very little hay arriving per country wagons, and it may be quoted nominally at $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality. On the wharf choice hay sold at $20 ₱ ton. Sales reported of 7 tons and 10 bales on the wharf at $20 ₱ ton; 5 loads loose timothy at $20 ₱ ton. Straw is in fair supply and sells at $15@16 ₱ ton.

FISH—We quote bass selling on the wharf at $7 ₱ ½ hundred, and mackerels at $12 ₱ hundred.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We continue to note an active trade and fair receipts, with another slight advance in prices. We quote S. C. hams 18c; do canvassed 18½c; shoulders 16c; rib sides 16c; clear sides 16c; and lard 16 ₱ lb.

MALT LIQUORS—Market steady at $3 ₱ bbl.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 ₱ bbl. We quote sales of extra No. 1 at $1 05@1 10 and No. 2 at 95c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for grain of all kinds, and the receipts have been light but are improving. We note sales of 2,000 bushels of shelled corn, 700 bush do on wharf at 78c; 1 car do from depot at 78c; and 10,000 bush from elevator on p. t. The latter lot was sold by one firm to two city grain dealers. Oats are in good demand and prices are firmer. Sales from depot at $1 ₱ bush. Sales of shelled and ear corn on the wharf were made at 80c and ground into at 90c ₱ bush. From store and elevator 85@90c ₱ bush. Rye is in demand at $1 ₱ bush. Barley sells at $1 ₱ bush with a good demand. We note sales of 1 car load of 250 bush No. 1 spring was made at $1 40 ₱ bush.

CORN MEAL—From store choice is selling at $3 75 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—We quote rye flour from at $7 ₱ ½ per barrel.

FLOUR—There is a continued large demand, with but little stock in store, and many sales made ahead of receipts. Fluctuations without chance, and we quote the market as unchanged from our last. Sales of choice winter family at $11@11 50 ₱ barrel, as to brand.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.

PETROLEUM—The market was not very active; the buyers were inclined to hold off, at least for the present. There was very little disposition made to operate. Offers have been from the East from the following quotations: Philadelphia, prime light straw 19 cents; standard white 20; crude, in bulk 15; refined, 25. Boston—Prime light straw 19 cents; standard white 20; crude, in bulk 15; refined, 25. New York—Prime, 19; standard white 20. Crude, in bulk 15. In the trade city dispatches report the market dull at the month at 45 cents ₱ barrel. The receipts of crude oil for the week were 1,000 barrels.

In our own market we have nothing very important to furnish the reader.

CRUDE—Spot oil may be quoted at 15c, although no sales are reported. Buyers are in the market at 15c, refiners at 15½c, but the next ninety days, for the delivery of crude oil, refiners are willing to pay 15½c, and sellers refuse at 15c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL—Prices have undergone no change, we are glad to say, and remain as quoted in our last. Sales of the May, June and July delivery was held at 25c, and the August and July delivery was held at 25½c, and for the future were reported in good demand.

Oil Receipts Per River and Rail.

W. Patterson	
Clarke & Co	
Hamilton & Co	
Hay & Mcgee	
Hay & Co	
Lockhart & Co	
Mcgee & Co	
Total	

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson, Orr & Co	
Hay & Co	
Hamilton & Co	
Clarke & Co	
Lockhart & Co	
Total	

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market is reported firm and the demand for all sorts good. Prices are steady for all fall goods. Light sewed and pegged work, for instance, is said to be up to and in many cases ahead of last year's prices. Leathers are also stated to be firm, and in some cases are advancing. Sales of hemlock, taken at their own prices, are large. Dealers have mostly exhausted the stock and find it an easily period to sell. Calfskins are in good demand, and prices are firm. Kips are also in good demand and firm. Sales of Hemlock Sole, Oak Sole and Upper Leather